

## INFORMATION REPORT

COUNTRY USSR

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SUBJECT Health and Sanitation Data - Tashkent

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25X1X

City: Tashkent, Uzbekistan

### I. GENERAL

#### 1. Direct communication

- (a) By rail: Moscow
- (b) By airline: There is airline service

COMMENT: 40% Russian population, remainder Uzbeks, Kirgiz and Tadzhiks

### II. COMMUNITY HEALTH CONDITIONS

#### 1. Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births): 30-50%

### III. WATER

- 1. (a) Does the city have a public water supply system? Yes, but hot hot water.
- (b) Is the public system adequate to furnish water to whole population? No.
- (c) What is the daily consumption of water in city? Low.
- (d) How is sanitary quality of water checked? A lot of chloring is used. (People prefer river water.)
- (e) Is the water from the public supply safe to use without further treatment such as boiling? No.
- (f) What water did you drink? River water and water from the public supply system.
- (g) Are bottled waters used extensively? No.
- (h) What other sources of supply are in use in the city? Wells, river.

### IV. FOOD

- 1. Health Department exercised control over the following:

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- (a) Slaughtering
  - (1) There is a penalty for illegal slaughter.
- (b) Handling meats
- (c) Markets
  - (1) Government markets are controlled, but not "people's markets." In 1943, one egg could be bought for a package of cigarettes in the free market. Eggs are "better" in the "people's markets" than in govt markets.
- (d) There is no control over fish.

2. Milk

- (a) How is cow's milk distributed? 5-10% of the milk supply goes to the MVD, Army, etc., which receive the milk from dairies. The rest of the supply is not controlled.
- (b) What percent of milk available is pasteurized? 10%.
- (c) What percent of dairy cattle are tuberculin tested? 90+. By whom? Government doctors travel and care for cattle better than for people.
- (d) Does any official agency control the sanitary quality of milk? Yes.

3. Disposal Systems

- (a) Are human excreta used for fertilizing land? Yes. (particularly for growing cucumbers).
- (b) Are vegetables grown locally on such land? Yes.
- (c) Is there a drainage system adequate to carry surface runoff? Probably not.
- (d) Is there a general collection of garbage? Yes. How often? Daily.
- (e) Is other refuse collected? Corpses are collected daily.
- (f) What ultimate disposal is made of garbage? People look through garbage. Of other refuse? Garbage collector.
- (g) What method is used for disposal of the dead? By burial. Little care is given cemeteries. Bodies are cremated in epidemics, also some natives "dry" dead.

4. Pest Control (Organized method of control):

- (a) Lice
  - (1) There are "disinfectors" in every railway station and one must show by certificate that he has been de-loused before he can board a train. These certificates are easy to buy. In effect, the disinfectors do more to spread lice than to control the spread. There are plenty of lice among the poor.
- (b) There is no organized method of control over flies, rodents and fleas.

V. MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL FACILITIES

- 1. Number of hospitals: Many good ones.
- 2. Total number of charity beds: None
- 3. Are the following types of service available:

- (a) Medical? Yes.
- (b) Surgical? Yes.
- (c) Dental? Yes. Dental care is the easiest of medical care to get, but it is difficult to obtain false teeth.
- (d) Nursing? Good.
- (e) Obstetrical? Probably not.

COMMENT: Most drugs are not obtainable, even with a prescription. Codaine can be bought and a cocaine-like drug (Yohimbine?) is also obtainable. The latter is not good for women.

VI. LOCAL HEALTH AND WELFARE ADMINISTRATION

- 1. Are there active divisions of: Tuberculosis control? No. Venereal Disease? No. Maternity, infant? Yes. Child Health? Yes. Social Services for follow-up of infectious diseases? No.
- 2. What non-Government health organizations operate in the city or its environs? None.

3. Are cases of communicable diseases reported? It is compulsory to go to the doctor. It is considered sabotage work otherwise.
4. What immunization procedures are applied to children? Generally good.
5. What immunization procedures are applied to the general public? Typhus, smallpox, Army immunization against tetanus.

#### VII. CONCLUSIONS ON HEALTH AND SANITATION DATA

##### 1. Personal opinion on general conditions:

Available medical care	Good	Health conditions	Poor
Available hospital care		Sanitation	
Available dental care			
Climatic effect on children	Fair		
Climatic effect on women			
Climatic effect on men			

2. What special precautions must be taken in order to remain in good physical and mental health? Food and freedom.

#### VIII. SUPPLEMENTAL QUESTIONS

##### 1. Education

- (a) Describe and evaluate briefly the locally available primary and high-school facilities. Indicate particularly at what levels and in what schools English is taught. There are plenty of schools, both Russian and Uzbek. Good buildings. No English is taught. From the age of 7-14, a child must attend school. At 17, one may go to college or university.

- (b) Describe briefly the facilities of the recognized colleges or universities which are available within the country, indicating their location: Engineering Polytechnikum, RR and irrigation specialists; Tashkent University (4 depts -- law, medicine, philosophy (Arts), science) -- (about 20 thousand students). There are many colleges, especially on irrigation, agriculture, agricultural implements. Every college and university has "red professorship".

##### (c) Medical schools

- (1) Specialized classes are given to most students of medical schools. No general knowledge is taught.
- (2) Teaching facilities: Poor doctors in general

##### 2. Medical Research and development:

- (a) Still older teachers predominate.
- (b) Laboratory facilities: Many; plague laboratory, cholera laboratory. Both are in one modern building. The building is in the center of town in the park district, 4 or 5 blocks from the station.
- (c) What significant medical research is being conducted? Cholera, plague.

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